

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CHABOT) having assumed the chair, Mr. PETRI, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

IT AND SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY

(Mrs. MYRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MYRICK. I rise today in support of the supply-chain security language that Representative TURNER included in his Strategic Forces Subcommittee section of the National Defense Authorization Act.

Information technology procurement and supply-chain management continue to be a challenge for both the private sector and the Federal Government. Congress must continue to ensure that those entities have the resources and legal authority necessary to prevent certain companies from inserting potentially malicious equipment into various supply chains. The threats amplify when our public and private sectors consider Chinese State-owned and government-affiliated telecommunications companies as potential business partners.

I would like to submit an article into the RECORD, Madam Speaker, that demonstrates a recent concern about the ZTE Corporation. ZTE is a Chinese State-owned and -operated company.

[From ZDNet, May 15, 2012]

BACKDOOR FOUND IN ZTE ANDROID PHONES (By Michael Lee)

Two mobile phones, developed by Chinese telecommunications device manufacturer ZTE, have been found to carry a hidden backdoor, which can be used to instantly gain root access with a password, that has been hard-coded into the software.

Android devices typically ship with the user unable to run commands as the "root user", in order to protect customers from any inadvertent damage they could cause, and to reduce the chance of rogue applications taking complete control of the device.

However, following an anonymous post to Pastebin, security researchers have found that ZTE has installed an application on the Score M and the Skate mobile phones, which make rooting these phones simple.

The post said:

"There is a setuid-root [set user ID upon execution] application at /system/bin/sync_agent that serves no function besides providing a root shell backdoor on the device. Just give the magic, hard-coded password to get a root shell."

The phone is available in the US and the UK, amongst other markets. While no telco in Australia appears to be selling the Score M or Skate mobile phones outright, it is still possible to purchase it online or through smaller firms. ZTE has offices in Sydney and Melbourne, and is a supplier of a large number of Telstra mobile phones, typically re-branded as Telstra's own T- and F-series mobile phones. Telstra is aware of the issue, and is in the process of testing its devices, to determine if the backdoor exists on them.

"Our preliminary tests suggest that handsets supplied to Telstra are unaffected by this issue. That said, we take device security very seriously, and we are conducting more extensive testing to confirm our initial findings. Should we discover any issues, we will contact customers directly," Telstra said in a statement.

ZTE is also the company behind the Optus-branded MyTab tablet, which runs Android.

ZDNet Australia contacted Optus to comment on whether its devices may be affected, but did not receive a response at the time of writing.

Although Vodafone sells ZTE-branded USB modems, it does not sell any Android devices from ZTE in Australia.

Former McAfee threat research vice president Dmitri Alperovitch is a security researcher that has independently verified the original claim, posting the password to the hidden application on Twitter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of the b'nai mitzvah of her son and daughter.

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2012, 2013, AND FOR THE 10-YEAR PERIOD FY 2013 THROUGH FY 2022

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for

fiscal years 2012, 2013, and for the 10-year period fiscal year 2013 through fiscal year 2022. This status report is current through May 11, 2012.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the overall limits set in H. Con. Res. 34 for fiscal year 2012 and H. Con. Res. 112 for fiscal year 2013. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2013 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for action completed by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 34 for fiscal year 2012 and under H. Con. Res. 112 for fiscal year 2013 and fiscal years 2013 through 2022. "Action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for fiscal year 2014 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 501 of H. Con. Res. 112. This list is needed to enforce section 501 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

If you have any questions, please contact Paul Restuccia.

STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 & 2013 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 34 & H. CON. RES. 112

[Reflecting Action Completed as of May 11, 2012—On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal Year 2012 ¹	Fiscal Year 2013 ²	Fiscal Years 2013–2022
Appropriate Level:			
Budget Authority	2,858,503	2,793,848	n.a.
Outlays	2,947,662	2,891,589	n.a.
Revenues	1,877,839	2,260,625	32,439,140
Current Level:			
Budget Authority	3,112,936	1,867,303	n.a.
Outlays	3,167,577	2,351,864	n.a.
Revenues	1,890,471	2,293,339	32,472,564
Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level:			
Budget Authority	+254,433	–926,545	n.a.
Outlays	+219,915	–539,725	n.a.
Revenues	+12,632	+32,714	+33,424

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.